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Ethnological Description of the Amdrup Collection from East Greenland. Comprising Objects found in Eskimo House-ruins and Graves north of Angmagsalik between 68° and 75° Lat. N. By W. Thalbitzer. Reprinted from "Meddelelser om Grønland," Vol. 28, pp. 331-542, 106 Figs. and 16 Plates. Bianco Luno, Copenhagen, 1909.

The ethnographical collection described was made in 1898-1900 by the Carlsberg Fund expedition to East Greenland under the command of Lieut. G. Amdrup. The finds are artifacts from the coast between Angmagsalik, the present northern limit of Eskimo habitation in East Greenland, and Cape Sabine. Some parts of this coast were first visited by the Amdrup expedition, and here were discovered the ruins of a number of Eskimo settlements whose inhabitants had died out or had long since deserted them. These places were subjected to a thorough investigation for archaeological purposes. Only about 500 Eskimos now live on the east coast. The ruins found by the Amdrup and earlier expeditions seem to show that formerly a much larger population lived to the north of the present limit of settlement.

The correspondence between the manufactures found in the ruins of former East Greenland places of settlement and those of West Greenland seem to indicate that the north-easterly group of natives belonged to the same mother tribe as that from which the north-west Greenlanders, in the Danish domain (Upernivik, Omanak and Disco Island), derive their descent. But the author says that the time when they lived together and exerted an influence upon one another must be very far in the past.

The work describes, in detail, the objects found, many of which are finely shown in the illustrations. The book is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of East Greenland ethnology.

Urgeschichte des Europäers von der Menschwerdung bis zum Anbruch der Geschichte. Von Dr. Robert Forrer. vii and 584 pp., over 1,500 Illustrations and Index. Verlag von W. Spemann, Stuttgart, 1909. M. 6.

One of the latest volumes in the series of "Spemanns Compendien." The diligent and learned author has compiled it from his encyclopedic work "Real-lexikon der prähistorischen, klassischen und frühchristlichen Altertümer." He has brought together, in comparatively small compass, an immense array of discovered facts and objects throwing light upon prehistoric man in Europe, with clear and concise elucidation of the topic in the text and such wealth of well-produced illustration as is rarely seen in a small book. The subject is unfolded from first to last practically all the important explorations of the past ten years being included in the volume. We find here even description and comments relating to the already famous discovery of prehistoric remains at Le Moustier made by Hauser and Klaatsch in the summer of 1908. The book will have a great many friends; and a translation of it into English, as probably the most thorough compendium of a great subject yet produced in small compass, would be heartily welcomed.

Paläogeographie (Geologische Geschichte der Meere und Festländer). Von Dr. Franz Kossmat. 136 pp. and 6 Maps. G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung, Leipzig, 1908. 80 pf.

One of the excellent small volumes in the "Sammlung Göschen." The publisher is now printing in each volume a classified list of the works that have appeared in the collection, and this will be convenient to students. The book is a

summarization of the results of research showing the classification and distribution of the fossil-bearing rocks. Each of the formations from Cambrian to Pleistocene, is discussed in turn as to the distribution of the rocks, their extent in the several continents and oceans, and most of the chapters conclude with summaries or comments. The six maps show the distribution of land and sea in Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Triassic, Cretaceous and Early Tertiary times.

Kleine illustrierte Geschichte des Vesuvs unter besonderer Berücksichtigung seiner Tätigkeit in den letzten zehn Jahren.

Von O. Foerster. 100 pp., Illustrations and Map. Verlag Otto Foerster, Neapel, 1908. 20 pf.

A carefully condensed account of the history of the eruptions of Vesuvius to and including its last great outburst in 1906. Six of the pictures are reproduced from the Lembo Collection, showing the appearance of the volcano, according to the artists of the time, in the eruptions of the years 79, 203, 1631, 1779, 1850 and 1858 A.D. A large number of photographs show the volcano, its lava flows, and the destruction wrought in eruption from 1872 to 1906. A table of the heights of the mountain from 1749 shows that the greatest measured height was 1335 meters in 1901 and in 1906 before the outburst of that year, and the lowest heights were 1070 meters in 1752 and 1794, and 1064 meters in 1822. The height after the eruption of 1906 was 1103 meters, measured from the lowest point of the crater lip on the east side.

Canada et Canadiens. By Dr. Adrien Loir, Prof. in the Faculty of Medicine of Montreal. 372 pp. E. Guilmoto, Paris, 1908.

The title of this interesting little volume should read "The Canadians and Canada," for it is the people and not the country that occupy the bulk of the text. That text is written in plain, terse and solid French, with few attempts at ornamentation, and it shows how very well the French language reads when used in a plain, unostentatious manner, but with a thorough knowledge of French grammar and syntax. The book embraces the British possessions from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the boundary line of the United States almost to the Arctic Circle. More attention is paid to descriptions of nature in the Western than in the Eastern provinces, the former being much less known in France, than Lower Canada or the former French colony. There are few statistics, and what is said of the natural products of the country may be found in almost any reasonably detailed geographical handbook embracing North America. While treating of the inhabitants, Dr. Loir naturally dwells on the climate as a physician who has to do with some of the diseases peculiar to the country. These notes, while brief, are far from unimportant in a geographical sense, for Dr. Loir stands well in his profession and investigates questions of hygiene and pathological matters with the trained mind of the European physician who is not merely a specialist. Many of his observations on such subjects are presented in the form of authentic episodes and personal incidents which render them more palatable. Illustrations there are none.

The French Canadians naturally claim Dr. Loir's chief attention, the English being not infrequently mentioned, chiefly when governmental and administrative matters come into play. The author is naturally desirous of strengthening the bond of relationship of the Canadian French with their mother-country. He treats the subject with great impartiality. He gives full credit to England for its fair and liberal treatment of the French people of Canada in modern times and